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EXAMINER	
MAGLOIRE, VLADIMIR	

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2617	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary	**Application No.** 10/683,761	**Applicant(s)** BI ET AL.	
	Examiner VLADIMIR MAGLOIRE	**Art Unit** 2617	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *29 April 2010*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-35* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-35* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

Continued Prosecution Application

1. Receipt is acknowledged of a request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) and a submission, filed on 4/29/2010. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office Action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 4/29/2010 has been entered.

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-35 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Double Patenting

2. Claim 14 is objected to under 37 CFR 1.75 as being a substantial duplicate of claim 9. When two claims in an application are duplicates or else are so close in content that they both cover the same thing, despite a slight difference in wording, it is proper after allowing one claim to object to the other as being a substantial duplicate of the allowed claim. See MPEP § 706.03(k).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

4. Claims 1-5, 15-21, 28, 32-35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Needham et al (US 6,188,767 B1: hereinafter "Needham").

Consider claim 1, Needham discloses a method at a communication device of distinguishing a frame on a channel shared by a plurality of users **(see Needham, Abstract, discloses a method of communicating with a group of users on a common channel)**, the method comprising:

receiving a radio frequency signal for a frame as a received signal **(see Needham, Col 2 lines 28 to 33, Col 5 lines 10 to 33, discloses a mobile device receives a frame (fig. 4) from a base station)**;

performing demodulation on the received signal to obtain a received scrambled signal **(see Needham, Col 5 lines 5 to 23, discloses the mobile first demodulates using the walsh code and short code to obtain the scrambled signal)**;

extracting a unique identifier from the received scrambled signal **(see Needham, Col 5 lines 5 to 23, discloses the mobile extracts a talk group ID)**; and

examining the unique identifier extracted from the received scrambled signal to determine if the radio frequency signal is intended for the communication device **(see Needham, Col 5 lines 18 to 33, discloses the mobile uses the talk group ID derived from the scrambled signal to determine if it (the mobile) is part of the talk group, therefore if the signal is intended for the mobile)**.

Consider claim 15, Needham discloses a method on a network of distinguishing a frame on a channel shared by a plurality of users **(see Needham, Col 2 lines 55 to 60)**, the method comprising:

determining a unique identifier for each of a set of mobile communication devices **(see Needham, Col 4 lines 1 to 10, lines 17 to 23, discloses determining a talkgroup ID for each target group in fig. 5)**;

obtaining a message intended for one of the mobile communication devices **(see Needham, fig. 6 step 601, discloses receiving a call request)**;

scrambling the message using a long code generated using a mobile communication device specific long code mask to obtain a scrambled message **(see Needham, fig. 6 step 609, 611, Col 4 lines 58 to 66, discloses scrambling using long code mask generated using the talkgroup ID which is specific to the particular mobile devices within the talk group)**;

incorporating the unique identifier into the scrambled message for a frame intended for a selected mobile communication device **(see Needham, fig. 6 step 609, discloses the talkgroup ID is used to generate the long code)**; and

transmitting **(see Needham, fig. 6 step 617, discloses transmitting the modulated information)** the frame **(see Needham, fig. 4)**.

Consider claim 28, Needham discloses a communication device **(see Needham, fig. 5 "MS1-8")** comprising:

a receiver configured to receive a radio frequency signal for a frame as a received signal **(see Needham, Col 2 lines 28 to 33, Col 5 lines 10 to 33, discloses a mobile device receives a frame (fig. 4) from a base station)**;

a demodulator coupled to the receiver, the demodulator configured to demodulate the signal to obtain a received scrambled signal **(see Needham, Col 5**

lines 5 to 23, discloses the mobile first demodulates using the walsh code and short code to obtain the scrambled signal);

a descrambler coupled to the demodulator **(see Needham, fig. 3, discloses the transmitter, wherein the receiver has the same structure, except to receive)**, the descrambler configured to descramble the scrambled signal to obtain a descrambled signal **(see Needham, Col 5 lines 5 to 34, discloses descrambling via the walsh code, short code, and long code to obtain a descrambled signal)**; and

a unique identifier match module configured to extract a unique identifier from the received signal and also configured to examine the unique identifier extracted from the received signal to determine if the signal is intended for the communication device **(see Needham, Col 5 lines 20 to 30, discloses the mobile device verifies that it is part of the talk group by comparing to talk group information stored in memory, therefore a unique identifier match module)**.

Consider claim 32, Needham discloses a network controller **(see Needham, fig. 5 item 501)** comprising:

unique identifier determination module configured to determine a unique identifier for a communication device recipient of a signal **(see Needham, Col 4 lines 1 to 10, lines 17 to 23, discloses determining a talkgroup ID for each target group in fig. 5)**;

a scrambler configured to scramble the signal using a long code generated using a communication device specific long code mask to obtain a scrambled signal **(see Needham, fig. 3 steps 310 to 324, fig. 6 step 609, 611, Col 4 lines 58 to 66,**

discloses scrambling using long code mask generated using the talkgroup ID which is specific to the particular mobile devices within the talk group);

a unique identifier incorporator configured to incorporate the unique identifier into the scrambled signal for a frame intended for the communication device **(see Needham, fig. 6 step 609, discloses the talkgroup ID is used to generate the long code, therefore a unique identifier incoporator)**; and

a transmitter configured to transmit **(see Needham, fig. 6 step 617, discloses transmitting the modulated information)** the frame **(see Needham, fig. 4)**.

Consider claim 2, Needham discloses the method according to claim 1, wherein receiving further comprises receiving a radio frequency signal for a frame on a forward dedicated control channel **(see Needham, Col 5 lines 5 to 15, discloses a walsh code and short code used on a forward traffic channel, therefor a forward dedicated control channel)**.

Consider claim 3, Needham discloses the method according to claim 1, wherein the unique identifier comprises a group identifier that identifies at least one communication device for which the signal is intended **(see Needham, Col 5 lines 15 to 30, discloses the group ID identifies intended mobile devices)**.

Consider claim 4, Needham discloses the method according to claim 1, wherein the unique identifier comprises a mobile station identity that identifies a specific communication device for which the radio frequency signal is intended **(see Needham, fig. 4, Col 5 lines 20 to 30, discloses mobiles within a talkgroup are identified via the talkgroup ID)**.

Consider claim 5, Needham discloses the method according to claim 1, wherein the unique identifier is obtained from a set of segments of the received scrambled signal **(see Needham, fig. 4, Col 3 lines 64 to 67, Col 4 lines 1 to 10)**.

Consider claim 16, Needham discloses the method according to claim 15, wherein transmitting further comprises transmitting the frame on a forward dedicated control channel **(see Needham, Col 5 lines 5 to 15, discloses a walsh code and short code used on a forward traffic channel, therefor a forward dedicated control channel)**.

Consider claim 17, Needham discloses the method according to claim 15, wherein incorporating the unique identifier comprises puncturing the unique identifier into the scrambled message **(see Needham, fig. 3 items 310, 312, 314)**.

Consider claim 18, Needham discloses the method according to claim 15, wherein incorporating the unique identifier comprises puncturing the unique identifier into a set of segments of the scrambled message **(see Needham, fig. 3 items 310, 312, 314)**.

Consider claim 19, Needham discloses the method according to claim 15, wherein the unique identifier comprises a mobile station identity code **(see Needham, fig. 4, Col 5 lines 20 to 30, discloses mobiles within a talkgroup are identified via the talkgroup ID, therefore a mobile station identity code)**.

Consider claim 20, Needham discloses the method according to claim 15, wherein the unique identifier comprises a mobile station identity code derived from a mobile station identity number **(see Needham, fig. 4 "permuted identifier-subscriber or talk group ID)**.

Consider claim 21, Needham discloses the method according to claim 15, wherein the unique identifier comprises a mobile station identity code derived from a mobile station identity number by performing block coding on the mobile station identity number **(see Needham, Col 5 lines 5 to 30, discloses Walsh decoding to determine the group ID or subscriber ID, therefore block decoding)**.

Consider claim 30, Needham discloses the communication device according to claim 28, wherein receiver is further configured to receive a radio frequency signal for a frame on a forward dedicated control channel during a broadcast multicast service communication **(see Needham, Col 5 lines 5 to 15, discloses a walsh code and short code used on a forward traffic channel, therefor a forward dedicated control channel. Furthermore communication is sent to all mobiles in the talk group, therefore broadcast multicast)**.

Consider claim 33, Needham discloses the controller according to claim 32, wherein the transmitter transmits the frame on a forward dedicated control channel during a broadcast multicast service session **(see Needham, Col 5 lines 5 to 15, discloses a walsh code and short code used on a forward traffic channel, therefor a forward dedicated control channel. Furthermore communication is sent to all mobiles in the talk group, therefore broadcast multicast)**.

Consider claim 34, Needham discloses the network controller according to claim 32, wherein the unique identifier incorporator incorporates the unique identifier into the scrambled signal by puncturing the unique identifier into a power control section of the scrambled signal **(see Needham, fig. 3, discloses a simplified version of the IS-95A transmitter structure, in the complete version the decimator 312, punctures into the power control bits)**.

Consider claim 35, Needham discloses the network controller according to claim 32, wherein the unique identifier comprises a mobile station identity code derived from a mobile station identity number of the communication device **(see Needham, fig. 4 item 402)**.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 8-12 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Needham in view of Kim et al (US 2003/0188252 A1: hereinafter “Kim”).

Consider claim 8, Needham discloses a method at a mobile communication device of distinguishing a frame on a channel shared by a plurality of users, the method comprising:

receiving a radio frequency signal for a frame as a received signal **(see Needham, Col 2 lines 28 to 33, Col 5 lines 10 to 33, discloses a mobile device receives a frame (fig. 4) from a base station)**;

performing demodulation on the received signal to obtain a scrambled signal **(see Needham, Col 5 lines 5 to 23, discloses the mobile first demodulates using the walsh code and short code to obtain the scrambled signal)**;

descrambling the received scrambled signal to obtain a channel encoded signal **(see Needham, Col 5 lines 5 to 30, discloses descrambling the signal to obtain the signal encoded with the talkgroup ID)**;

channel decoding the channel encoded signal to obtain a error detection/correction coded signal **(see Needham, fig. 3 step 304, discloses encoding with error detection/correction, therefore the receiver decodes to obtain the error detection coded signal)**;

Needham does not specifically disclose using CRC encoding.

However, CRC encoding is part of the IS-95A standard. Needham, discloses a system operating under the IS-95A standard. Furthermore, Needham discloses convolutional encoding which is typically uses CRC encoding.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Needham by specifying CRC encoding as the error detection/correction process used in the transmission of data, thereby conforming to the IS-95A standard.

Needham fails to disclose if the cyclic redundancy coded signal fails the cyclic redundancy code check, examining a unique identifier to determine if the radio frequency signal is intended for the mobile communication device.

In the same field of endeavor, Kim discloses if the cyclic redundancy coded signal fails the cyclic redundancy code check **(see Kim, fig. 5, discloses, in steps 130, 134, 138, checking if the CRC fails)**, examining a unique identifier to determine if the radio frequency signal is intended for the mobile communication device **(see Kim, fig. 5 steps 142 to 148, discloses checking if there is a MAC-ID match, if the CRC check fails)**.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Needham by checking if the cyclic redundancy coded signal fails the cyclic redundancy code check, examining a unique identifier to determine if the radio frequency signal is intended for the mobile communication device, as taught by Kim, thereby providing a more secure system.

Consider claim 9, the combination of Needham and Kim disclose the method according to claim 8, wherein receiving further comprises receiving a radio frequency signal for a frame on a forward dedicated control channel **(see Needham, Col 5 lines 5 to 15, discloses a walsh code and short code used on a forward traffic channel, therefor a forward dedicated control channel. Furthermore communication is sent to all mobiles in the talk group, therefore broadcast multicast)**.

Consider claim 10, the combination of Needham and Kim disclose the method according to claim 8, wherein the unique identifier comprises a group identifier that identifies at least one mobile communication device for which the radio frequency signal is intended **(see Needham, Col 5 lines 14 to 30)**.

Consider claim 11, the combination of Needham and Kim disclose the method according to claim 8, wherein the unique identifier comprises a mobile station identity that identifies a specific mobile communication device for which the signal is intended **(see Needham, Col 5 lines 14 to 30)**.

Consider claim 12, the combination of Needham and Kim disclose the method according to claim 8, wherein the unique identifier is obtained from a set of segments of the received scrambled signal **(see Needham, fig. 4, Col 3 lines 64 to 67, Col 4 lines 1 to 10).**

Consider claim 14, the method according to claim 8, further comprising receiving a radio frequency signal for a frame on a forward dedicated control channel **(see Needham, Col 5 lines 5 to 15, discloses a walsh code and short code used on a forward traffic channel, therefor a forward dedicated control channel. Furthermore communication is sent to all mobiles in the talk group, therefore broadcast multicast)**..

7. Claims 6, 7, 13, 29, and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Needham in view of Kim et al (US 2003/0188252 A1: hereinafter "Kim") further in view of Agrawal et al (US 6,748,234 B1: hereinafter "Agrawal").

Consider claim 6, Needham discloses the method according to claim 1, further comprising:

descrambling the received scrambled signal using a long code mask to obtain a channel encoded signal **(see Needham, Col 5 lines 5 to 30, discloses descrambling using the long code mask)**;

channel decoding the channel encoded signal to obtain a error detection/correction signal **(see Needham, fig. 3 step 304, discloses encoding with error detection/correction, therefore the receiver decodes to obtain the error detection coded signal)**;

Needham fails to disclose cyclic redundancy code checking the cyclic redundancy coded signal; determining the cyclic redundancy coded signal fails the cyclic redundancy code check;

In the same field of endeavor, Kim disclose cyclic redundancy code checking the cyclic redundancy coded signal; determining the cyclic redundancy coded signal fails the cyclic redundancy code check **(see Kim, fig. 5, discloses, in steps 130, 134, 138, checking if the CRC fails)**.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Needham by cyclic redundancy code checking the cyclic redundancy coded signal and determining the cyclic redundancy coded signal fails the cyclic redundancy code check, as taught by Kim, thereby providing a more secure system.

The combination of Needham and Kim fail to disclose increasing a received signal quality set point if in the examining step it is determined that the radio frequency signal is intended for the communication device but the cyclic redundancy coded signal fails the cyclic redundancy code check; and decreasing the received signal quality set point if in the examining step it is determined that the radio frequency signal is intended for the communication device but the cyclic redundancy coded signal passes the cyclic redundancy code check.

In the same field of endeavor, Agrawal discloses increasing a received signal quality set point if in the examining step it is determined that the radio frequency signal is intended for the communication device but the cyclic redundancy coded signal fails the cyclic redundancy code check **(see Agrawal, fig. 5 steps 108 and 106, Col 6 lines 15 to 45, discloses if the CRC check fails, increasing the SIR "signal quality set point" target of the currently used communication channel, therefore it has been determined that the communication is intended for the terminal)**; and

decreasing the received signal quality set point if in the examining step it is determined that the radio frequency signal is intended for the communication device but the cyclic redundancy coded signal passes the cyclic redundancy code check **(see Agrawal, fig. 5 steps 108 and 106, Col 6 lines 15 to 45, discloses if the CRC check passes, decreasing the SIR "signal quality set point" target of the currently used communication channel, therefore it has been determined that the communication is intended for the terminal)**.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the combination of Needham and Kim by increasing or decreasing the target SIR, as taught by Agrawal, thereby creating an improved channel reception process (see Agrawal, Col 1 lines 55 to 61).

Regarding claim 7, the limitations have been analyzed in claim 6.

Regarding claim 13, the limitations have been analyzed in claim 6.

Regarding claim 29, the limitations have been analyzed in claim 6.

Regarding claim 31, the limitations have been analyzed in claim 6.

8. Claim 22 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Needham further in view of Padovani et al (US 2003/0063583 A1: hereinafter "Padovani").

Consider claim 22, Needham discloses the method according to claim 15, wherein the unique identifier comprises a mobile station identity code derived from a mobile station identity number by performing Walsh block coding on the mobile station identity number **(see Needham, Col 5 lines 5 to 20, discloses using Walsh codes to derive the mobile ID)**.

Needham fails to disclose the length of the Walsh code, length 16.

In the same field of endeavor, Padovani teaches using length 16 Walsh code **(see Padovani, paragraph [0174], Table 5, discloses using Walsh codes with length 16).**

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Needham by using a length 16 Walsh code, as taught by Padovani, thereby operating at 19.2 Kbps.

9. Claims 23-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Needham.

Consider claim 23, Needham discloses a method on a network of distinguishing a frame on a channel shared by a plurality of mobile communication devices **(see**

Needham, Abstract, discloses a method of communicating with a group of users on a common channel), the method comprising:

identifying a set of mobile communication devices **(see Needham, fig. 6 items 607)**;

determining a unique identifier for at least one of the set of mobile communication devices **(see Needham, fig. 6 step 609)**;

obtaining information bits intended for the at least one of the mobile communication devices **(see Needham, fig. 6 step 601)**;

appending error detection bits to the information bits to obtain a error detection coded message **(see Needham, fig. 3 step 304, Col 4 lines 40 to 50)**;

performing channel coding on the error detection coded message to obtain a channel coded message **(see Needham, fig. 3 steps 308 to 324)**;

scrambling the channel coded message using a long code generated using a mobile communication device specific long code mask to obtain a scrambled message **(see Needham, fig. 3 steps 310 to 314)**;

incorporating the unique identifier into the scrambled message for a frame intended for a selected mobile communication device **(see Needham, fig. 4 "permuted indentifier")**; and

transmitting the frame **(see Needham, fig. 6 step 617)**.

Needham does not specifically disclose using CRC encoding.

However, CRC encoding is part of the IS-95A standard. Needham, discloses a system operating under the IS-95A standard.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Needham by specifying CRC encoding as the error detection/correction process used in the transmission of data, thereby conforming to the IS-95A standard.

Consider claim 24, Needham discloses the method according to claim 23, wherein transmitting further comprises transmitting the frame on a forward dedicated control channel intended for a selected mobile communication device **(see Needham, Col 5 lines 5 to 15, discloses a walsh code and short code used on a forward traffic channel, therefor a forward dedicated control channel)**.

Consider claim 25, Needham discloses the method according to claim 23, wherein incorporating the unique identifier comprises puncturing the unique identifier into a set of segments of the scrambled message **(see Needham, fig. 3, discloses a simplified version of the IS-95A transmitter structure, in the complete version the decimator 312, punctures into the power control bits)**.

Consider claim 26, Needham discloses the method according to claim 23, wherein the unique identifier comprises a mobile station identity code derived from a mobile station identity number **(see Needham, fig. 4 item 402)**.

Consider claim 27, Needham discloses the method according to claim 23, wherein the unique identifier comprises a mobile station identity code derived from a mobile station identity number by performing block coding on the mobile station identity number **(see Needham, Col 5 lines 5 to 30, discloses Walsh decoding to determine the group ID or subscriber ID, therefore block decoding)**.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to VLADIMIR MAGLOIRE whose telephone number is (571)270-5144. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Thursday, 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nick Corsaro can be reached on 571-272-7876. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/HUY PHAN/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2617

/Vladimir Magloire/
Examiner, Art Unit 2617 6/17/2010